The Bombay

No. 8,447.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	17
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 0
Third do.	„ 3 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 8 As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rice—Rupee 2.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Crowden, as above, on FRIDAY, the 10th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Cashmere for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. Arcot, one of the Company's London Line steamers leaving Aden on the 21st current.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1876.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. ARCOT, 1,783 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Burke, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has ample accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and on MONDAY, the 6th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her as Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,917 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander, W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves Bombay	4	Leaves Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	15
„ Vingorla	6	„ Negapatam	16
„ Goa	6	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Masulipatam	20
„ Cannanore	8	„ Cocanada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Chilka Lake	23
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppey	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Dumrah, to and from England, with the Rapid and Regular Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for Muscat, Gwadur, Guelah, at NUSSERABAD, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, PAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MOHAMMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		March.
Leaves Bombay	10	Leaves Bushire	29
„ Karrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bushire	31
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	April. 5
„ Bahreen	22	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	23	„ Jask	8
„ Fao	25	„ Guadel	10
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Karrachee	14
Arrive BUSHIRE	26	Arrives BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Li-

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
CEYLON	J. Orman	3111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Remoldson	2994	450	18th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N.W. Haselwood	3000	800	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3032	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
RAMBESI	A. Symons	3422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (3,833 Tons, and 530 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

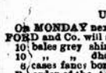
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship MANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Capt. G. N. Hector, R.N., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 28th Feb, 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY 4TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,026 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 12 Knots and has accommodation for about 30 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
UTOPIA	2721	470	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	496	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

First Class	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. Rs. 500	SUEZ. Rs. 320

A deduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON GUTTERS.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

36 Cast Iron Gutters in broken condition.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, etc., at the Marine Hill, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, at Mazagon.

TUESDAY, SATURDAY, the 4th March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Gentleman, the same comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, hot-water curry-dishes, waiters, biscuit box, ice pitcher, sardine box, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast cruet decanter stand, butter cooler, tea and coffee service, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, table and chamber cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, folding, low, rocking, lounging, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, wardrobes, gown press, sideboard, dumb waiter, four-post bedstead, camp cot, iron baba cot and cradle, dispenser cupboard, table and reading lamps, kerosine-oil lamps, one and four-light hanging argand lustres, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, China and coir matting, small iron cooking stoves, safe and dispenser, iron furniture, &c., &c.,

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kasara Bunder

About 200 first class Moulmein teak squares,

And at the Mazagon Dockyard—

About 50 tons of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.

10 „ „ shooties.

6 cases fancy bordered sarees.

By order of the Administrator-General; the effects of the late Mr. Michael Frankel, Professor of Music, consisting of wearing apparel, opera glass, steel piano wire, tools, spectacles, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES, and BUILDINGS at BANDORA.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., the Mortgagor.

Messieurs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 o'clock at their auction rooms in Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly valuable property, viz.:—

Lot 1.

The first-class large upper-storied bungalow on the Pandora road, known as the Parsee Boarding School, and let to the committee of the school at the rental of Rs. 15 a month.

This Bungalow from its size and situation is admirably adapted for a gentleman's mansion or a first class hotel or boarding-house as well as for a sole of which the rent now paid is so low that it might be occupied for a mere mortgage by a tenant of small means and is therefore not likely to remain unlet.

The smaller upper-storied bungalow, situate in the same compound, in the occupation of the Mortgagor, of the estimated rent of Rs. 40 a month.

The pound in which the bungalows stand contains about [illegible] square yards, there is a well and the usual outbuildings and is surrounded by a chunam wall.

The property is insured for Rs. 6 fire.

Lot 2.

The large pucka-built house or shawl with the stable and out at Kantavari on the seashore near the Church at Bandora.

There is a building upon a piece of Land containing a pucka made well and two pucka chunam pits for soaking hides, which are recently in the occupation of Messieurs G. Sigg and Company's Mr. [illegible] at Rs. 40; another tenant is now paying for it. A piece of land adjoining partly consisting of a pucka chunam [illegible] building.

The whole of the land in this Lot consists of about [illegible] square yards and is surrounded by a chunam wall and [illegible].

Lot 3.

About 37 acres and 1 [illegible] or 180,000 square yards nearly of land at Bandora, [illegible] between the bungalow known as Messrs. Hall's bungalow and the village of Mahim. This land contains a large unfinished tank and well and a pucka made well. There are a number of mango and other trees upon it and it has been largely planted with young mango trees. It is in the occupation of the mortgagor. The grass and a few mango trees now bearing are estimated to produce about Rs. 400 a year, but in two or three years time when the young mango trees bear, the income will be increased ten-fold.

Lot 4.

About 16 acres or 77,440 square yards of Land at Santa Cruz, near Bandora, with a small bungalow and sheds and premises used for tanning and other specific purposes. There is one pucka built tank and two pucka built wells on the property. Part of the ground is cultivated for vegetables; another part consists of [illegible] and there are a number of beds and other trees on the ground. It is let to tenants of the mortgagor at low rentals of about Rs. 300 a year.

All the above-mentioned properties are improving and offer a good and highly remunerative investment.

Lot 2 would suit a small capital who would live on the premises. Lot 2 presents great advantages. There is a charming site for a bungalow on Lot 2, and many of the building materials required at Bandora and chunam stones could be obtained from the other lots. The produce of this land is considerable and when the young mango trees bear will be very great, while Lot 2 also presents residential accommodation would afford an income to any one who could personally look after it.

If desired one half the purchase money of each lot may remain on mortgage at 9 per cent.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application of Messrs. CHALK AND TURNER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and of the auctioneers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO AND SEE JALLUM JORE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THIS SEASON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

Will appear for the last time this season at the

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,

When they will reproduce their much admired Melodrama of

JALLUM JORE.

To conclude with an amusing and instructive local Farce.

☞ A limited number of Seats will be secured in the Stalls for Families only.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB,

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH.

LEILA MAJNOO	TRAGEDY.
"BA"	FARCE.
FEROZE PARICHER	COMEDY.
INDUR SABHA	OPERA.

As played by the Company with immense success last year.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Third Class	As. 12
First Class	Rs. 2	Fourth Class	As. 8
Second Class	Rs. 1-8	Fifth Class	As. 4

Family boxes for Four, Rs. 6.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH,

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA OF

PLOT AND PASSION;

To be followed by

AN ORIGINAL SONG AND DANCE,

"SHE LOVES ME OH SO WELL;"

BY MISSES RUTH AND JESSIE GRAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, end of March.

S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 15th April.

THE above Vessels will have despatch about the dates named. They have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

EMPTY BOTTLES WANTED.

THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY will be glad to receive TENDERS for the DELIVERY in KURRACHEE of ANY QUANTITY (up to TWO LACS) of empty BLACK BEER or WINE BOTTLES.

Address:—MANAGING BREWER, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Murree, Punjab.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES of FERRY FARM of the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the FORESHORE of the COLABA COLLECTORATE, for the 12 months commencing April 1st 1876, will be held before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag on the 17th March 1876 and the following days.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
President, District Local Funds Committee.

Colaba, Local Funds President's Office, Camp Mahad, 16th February 1876.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th February 1876.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.—K. R. CAMA, Esq., has given notice of his intention to propose the following Resolutions at the above mentioned Meeting:—

I. That as no Dividend has been actually paid to the Shareholders of the Company for a long time the Directors be requested not to make the final Call of Rs. 25 till the next interim Dividend be declared for the half year ending 30th June 1876.

II. That the Directors be requested to charge henceforth Rs. 1 for the transfer of a share, instead of the maximum rate of Rs. 3.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

MR. BLETSOE'S STUD.

GREAT DRAWING FOR SEVEN RACE HORSES, STEEPLE CHASERS AND HUNTERS.

THE OWNER PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND IN APRIL.

DRAWING to be arranged by a Committee at Meerut; due notice of date to be sent to each of ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE Subscribers of Rs. 100 each. Subscriptions returned should the List not fill. Early application requisite.

The drawer of the Ticket marked first Prize to have first choice of the Horses named below, of those marked second Prize the next choice and so on. Telegrams sent to drawers of Horses.

1. PRESIDENT, G. A. H., 7 years, Plater, nearly 15 Hands, very game and powerful, a proved stock getter.
2. GOLD DUST, G. A. H., 7 years, Plater, nearly 14-2, very blood and handsome, promising Lady's Horse and Charger.
3. JESSIE, B. W. M., 6 years, Plater, a promising Chaser and fast.
4. THISBE, B. W. M., 6 years, Maiden of Season, powerful blood Mare.
5. LADY HAMILTON, Ch. Cr. Bd. M., 6 years, Plater, promising Chaser and Hustress and fast.
6. ALONZO, Chesnut Gallowy, Maiden of Season, a pure Belooch, most docile Chaser and Hunter, very powerful.
7. PROVIDENCE, B. W. G., 7 years, Plater, well bred, jumps well.

For performances see *Oriental Sporting Magazine* 1873 74 and 1875.

Subscriptions received by the Manager, Bank of Upper India, Meerut.

The Manager, Allahabad Bank, Allahabad; Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co, Bombay; Messrs. Bheemraj and Sons, Bankers, Nusseerabad, Rajputna. The owner will forward Tickets.

Enquiries may be addressed to Mr. BLETSOE, Allahabad.

PURSUANT to an Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 114 of 1875 [wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of James Calder George James Gordon and John Storm Insolvents is Plaintiff and FERDERICK JOHN FERGUSON the Official Trustee of Bengal is Defendant] and dated the Twenty-ninth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six the creditors of the late Firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company of the Town of Calcutta Merchants and Agents and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors dated the Twenty-first day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five and expressed to be made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON ALEXANDER McDONALD RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN BOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG deceased of the first part ALEXANDER COLVIN JAMES CUILLEN EDWARD TROTTER RAJCHUNDER DOSS and ROSSOMOY DUTT of the second part and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson Alexander McDonald Ritchie Charles Stewart and Jonah John Hogg deceased in their co partnership account who had executed or should thereafter execute the said Indenture of the third part or their respective representative are peremptorily required on or before the first day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House on SATURDAY the third day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Plaintiffs Attorneys. R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

High Court O. J., The 2 rd February 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES

And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS), IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS

AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,

Of every description.

PERFUMERY

AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,

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Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
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Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

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LIARD TABLE for addressing Honorary Secretary

FOR SALE, a new J

TENT, 14 feet, with 2 dressing everything complete as received from J NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at Messrs

WINES, SPIRITS, BE

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

per dozen Ne

Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ..Rs. 5

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

per dozen Net Cash,

Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ...Rs. 5-12

„ „ 6 „ pints ... „ 4 0

"COOPER."

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half DUBLIN PORTER, is entirely free from acidity, is never over ripe; and requires only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated by Eupopean invalids requiring an invigorating tonic in this exhaustive climate. The price per dozen is moderate, viz. Rs. 5-8. Sold in not less than 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints casks.

SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.

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ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC, lts. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.

BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Saunders, Rs. 5 8

DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4-12 per dozen quarts.

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.

G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, Rs.

…NCE.

…tons, Com… from Manga…

…WAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, … Carwar with a general …gors.

…Scio, 928 tons, Commander …erday for Liverpool via the …ral cargo.

…Co.'s STEAM SHIP AKOLA, 315 tons, …ssard, which arrived here on the 2nd …Kurrachee (28th February), brought a …and the following passengers :—Mr. R. …d two hundred and seventy-six deck …

…B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAM SHIP COCONADA, 547 tons' …ander A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf …Kurrachee, with H. M. Mails, a general cargo and the …llowing passengers :—For Kurrachee—Captain G. T. …Corri and servant, Major Champeiy, Mr. Ayerst and two servants, Mrs. Price and three Misses Price. For Bushire —Mr. Moyel. For Baghdad—Mr. Mahamed Ally and five friends and one child. For Bunder Abbas—Mr. New and servant. For different ports sixty-eight deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Coconada(s).....	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Bengal (s)	Walker	Mangalore.
	Scio (s)	Seaborne	Liverpool, via Canal.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Barque Queen of Ceylon, for Falmouth.
Ship Turkish Empire, for Liverpool.
Steamer Cashmere, for P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, for Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
28 Mira (s).....Lee .....Liverpool, Jan 28.
Hindostan (s).....Gardner.....Hong-Kong, Feb 12.
Lombardian .....Millen .....Aden, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
28 Ran…oon (s)..... ....
Flamingo (s)..... ....
Iron Cross ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
28 Precurseur (s)..... ..... P. via Marseilles.
29 Australia(s)..... ..... Galle, Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—2 cases cotton thread, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.
Palm s—200 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Utopia s—1 case cutlery, S Injee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Europa s—4 cases earthenware, Abdoolhoossein Rahimbhoy.
Branksome Hall s—30 cases yellow metal sheets R L Southern and Co.
City of Baltimore s—4 cases nails, A H Abdoolally ; 5 cases candles, Ebrim Larmahamed ; 55 cases table salt, Jooma Succoor ; 30 casks beer, Aderjee Dorabjee.
Earl King s—35 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolkhs.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Colonsay—424 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 1334 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Canoo ; 56 bales cotton, Mooljee Nursey.
Utopia s—400 bags wheat, Hurridass Gangjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Varchaman Poonsey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Co ; 200 bags wheat, Bhimjee Canjee ; 145 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Atalanta s—1,600 packets linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 25 bales wool, Shamji e Verjee ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 38 bales cotton, Veerchand Curumchund ; 10 bales, cotton Greaves, Cotton and Co.
City of Baltimore—1,300 bags rapeballums, Balli Brothers ; 35 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund ; 150 bales cotton Bhimsey Jetha ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Chundmuljee Bujad ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 60 bales cotton, Ragowjee Ramjee ; 48 bales cotto Vithuldass Coorjee ; 25 bales cotton, V Coorjee ; 80 bales wool, C Pestanbee ; 3 bales cotton, B Fuckeerchund 37 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Prince Oscar—200 bales cotton, Ranjee Cunoo ; 125 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co.
Victoria Cross—2,506 bundles coir yarn, R Amerchund.
British Ambassador, 50 bales cotton, Madon Koorpall and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ceylon s—1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 8 cases fishmaws Meerullybhoy Dumjee.
Hydaspes s—64½ packages coffee, 10 bales senna, 39 cases cardamoms, 8 cases nutmegs, 80 packages ginger, P & O S N Co ; 252 pieces ivory, Adoolrahman Khanmahamed ; 26 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 64 pieces ivory, Vussonjee Dewchund ; 112 pieces ivory, J Pekhalukdeena.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emperor.—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Gads Hill.—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven, 1000 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ceylon s—60 bags cocoanuts, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hallay s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Socotra s—150 bales cotton, K Hurmookray.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mangolia s—175 pieces ivory, J P Khakuckdina ; 185 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 355 bales cotton, and 33 chests opium, Jairaz Feerbhoy ; 74 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 30 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 24½ chests opium, S N Talatee ; 5 chests opium, T Seetaram ; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 40 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 25 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 133 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia s—9 chests opium, Maneckjil Malloo ; 4 chests opium G C Sajooram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·827
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	·682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	80·4
Minimum do. do	70·5
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	222

HIGH COURT.—4TH MARCH.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

854-67—Jeffersen and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Jeffersen and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
93-75—Prescot and Winter—Cooverjee Meghjee vs Sha Poona Ameo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

869-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed vs Haji Vydina Ibrahim and others and Nance N K—Lynch and Tobin, Mulji and B.
42-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Luxmiram Tooljaram—Prescot and Winter.
601-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dajiba Gopall vs Sha Sakalchand Nagurdas—J C Cama.
14-74—P. Kavasjee—Purshotum Mooljee vs Vulloo Dhanjee—Remington Hore and Langley.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

…urps, on leave, from England.

MARCH 2.

…n leave, from Aurungabad.
…d, on duty, from Poona.

…to appear before a Med…

…3.
…um.
…ce.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		Rs. p. a.		
200,000	100	all	8p. ct	Agra Bank	88
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay Now...	695
8,000	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	9 5
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

800	5,000	2,850	900 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..!	1,450
200	9,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
	11,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
		all	60	Bellary	705 xd.
		all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	490
		all	43 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
		all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	100
		all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
			...	Cocconada Press Co	15
			100 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
				Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
				East India Press Co.....	925 xd
				ort Press Co	2,000
				ull Cowasji Press	
				any	355
				ress Co.....	495
				ress Co.....	625
				gs & Gin	
				ufac	360
				.....	1,950
				.....	700
				.....	560
				.....	445
				.....	xd

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .....Mar. 4 | Saturday .....April 29
" .....April 1 | " .....May 27

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail. | *Supplemental Mail.*
Monday .....Mar. 13 | Monday .....Mar. 20
" .....April 10 | " .....April 17

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday .....Mar. 13 | Monday.....May 8
" .....April 10 | Friday .....June 2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CHAIMBERS—February 28th, at Meerut, the wife of R. J. Chaimbers, Bazar Sergeant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MELVIN—GOODALL—February 28th, at Mussoorie, by the Rev. A. Stokes, M. A., Alexander Melvin, Esq., 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to Julie Marie, eldest daughter of H. B. Goodall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Mussoorie.

DEATH.

SHIRCORE—February 24th, at Allahabad, Maria, the beloved wife of John R. Shircore.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

AMERICAN ICE

THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,

IN LOTS TO SUIT.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE reference of the Indian Currency question to a Select Committee holds out no prospect of immediate relief either to the country at large or to individual sufferers by the fall in exchange ; on the contrary, it practically amounts to a postponement of the application of any remedy for at least six months to come. Meanwhile, the Government, apparently at its wits' end, has resorted to the evil practice of not selling any Council drafts on India, and is thus accumulating in London a heavy debt against this country which will have to be paid off when exchange has fallen a good deal lower. The only suggestion worth notice that has been made since we last wrote on the subject has been that of a correspondent of our own to stop the importation of silver into India by levying a duty on it ; while a Madras merchant has made the same suggestion in a different form by calling on the Government to stop coining silver at the Mint. But, to our thinking, what we have to complain of is not that we get too much, but that we cannot get enough silver into the country. India is apparently capable of absorbing as much silver as Europe can send her ; but no one in Europe owes her much money, so very little silver comes out. The policy of the Government should therefore be to develope to the utmost the export trade of India ; and this trade would be destroyed if the buyers of Indian cotton, wheat, and rice, found a heavy duty laid on the silver in which they proposed to pay for such goods. The Chinese, also, would probably refuse to purchase Indian opium unless they could pay for it in duty-free silver. In whichever way, then, we examine the subject, we come to the conclusion that the main duty of the Government is to improve trade by cheapening carriage ; that is, by lowering rates on existing lines, and making the new communications for want of which the country is perishing. Why do not the guaranteed Railway Companies seize this opportunity to point out to the Secretary of State what a relief it would be to Indian finance to have several companies spending millions of fresh English capital in the construction of new railways that are urgently wanted ? The B. B. and C. I. Company have a chance now of getting the Ahmedabad to Ajmere extension conceded to them, and the G. I. P. Company of getting permission to construct their chord line above the ghauts, such as they will never have again.

THE puerile motive now assigned for the English Ministry's desire to confer a new title on the Queen of England will excite general disgust in India as well as at home ; and the introduction of this Titles' Bill will, we predict, be acknowledged before the end of the Session to be the greatest blunder Mr. Disraeli has yet committed. The idea of conferring upon Her Majesty a special title derived from the English conquest of India won a good deal of applause, at the outset, from the unreflecting, who see no …ger in familiarising the English Parliament …people with the opinion that their Constitu… Monarchy has been changed, so far at …ards the Queen's Eastern dominions, …m. But the sober judgment of …ld ere long have condemned a … to the best traditions of the English Commonwealth, and especially hateful, …would think, to that Conservative or …ntry party" as Mr. Disraeli loves to call …t, which is composed of the class of independent gentlemen who in all ages of English history have known how to combine loyalty to the Crown with the remarkably distinct assertion of their own rights and privileges as Englishmen. It is true that precedents may be cited out of the distant past to support the argument that the title of Emperor has been already held by rulers of the English people. Mr. Freeman, whose spirit of patriotism is so ardent that he uses every art to exalt the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England, has a favourite theory about the British Islands forming a separate or third Empire, in addition to the Empires of East and West into which Continental Europe was divided ; and he proves the goodness of Athelstan's claim to the title of *alterius orbis Imperator* by describing his Imperial progress on some river in a boat rowed by tributary Kings or Princes of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The same historian informs us that Henry the Eighth was in an Irish Act of his reign distinctly spoken of as Emperor ; and at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth her herald formally proclaimed her as "most "worthy Empress from the Orcade Isles to the "mountains Pyrennee." Mr. Freeman might have given more popular illustrations of this pet historical fancy of his than can be dug out of old Acts of Parliament. The Elizabethan writers, who liked high-sounding titles, were fond of calling Elizabeth their Empress. Thus Shakspeare, in the description of Henry the Fifth's triumphal entry into London after the battle of Agincourt, wishing to pay a compliment to the Earl of Essex, says :—

> So, by a lower but by loving likelihood,
> Were now the general of our gracious Empress,
> (As in good time he may) from Ireland coming,
> Bringing rebellion broached on his sword,
> How many would the peaceful city quit
> To welcome him.

Take, again, the well-known passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*—

> A certain aim he took
> At a fair vestal, throned by the west ;
> But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
> Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon ;
> And the Imperial votaress passed on,
> In maiden meditation fancy free.

But in all these cases, whether in poetry or in prose, in which the term Emperor or Empress is used, the clear meaning—and this is brought out most forcibly by the context in the statutes —is that the English people jealously claimed for their rulers independence of the temporal as well as the spiritual sovereignty of Rome. They were never weary of maintaining, not merely that "no Italian priest should "tithe or toll in these dominions," but also that no person calling himself Emperor of the West should pretend to such a supremacy over the King of England as he claimed over Continental Kings. Other nations might do as they liked ; but for the English King Henry or Queen Elizabeth was both Pope and Emperor, and no kind of allegiance would be paid by them to anyone else. But, while giving this defiance to the rest of the world, amongst themselves the English remained satisfied with the old national title of King or Queen, and never sought to change it. It cannot, therefore, we believe, be seriously urged that Queen Victoria has an hereditary claim to the title of Empress. "An "Empire," by Mr. Freeman's definition, "implies "subordinate Kingdoms," and the United Kingdom consists of three separate realms, incorporated into one on equal terms. Nor is there any reason why the people of the United Kingdom should desire their Queen to change her title. The mushroom Empires of the Continent are, one and all, of but yesterday, in comparison with a Monarchy which has stood for a thousand years ; and Queen Victoria who can trace her descent from Egbert, through Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart Kings, can boast of a lineage far more splendid than that of any Emperor. Moreover, the name of Emperor has become associated with arbitrary forms of government which do not suit the free spirit of Englishmen, and the English nation is hardly so tired of self-government yet, or so dissatisfied with its results, as to wish for an absolute ruler. And, if Englishmen are unwilling to abandon their own rights as free men, they have also up to this time been careful to proclaim, in theory at least, that their rule in India is not a despotism. We always speak of the natives of India as our fellow-subjects ; and the Queen and her representatives have assured them over and over again that they have all the rights of inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Of course, this sort of talk is all a delusion. Natives of India are not on an equality with the Queen's subjects in England ; the Government of this country is a simple despotism ; and a good deal may be said for the honesty of statesmen who are willing to admit the fact. But it is well to let sleeping dogs lie, and no necessity has recently arisen for publicly reminding the natives of India of their disagreeable political condition. The style used by Sir John Lawrence in his letters to Shere Ali, in which he spoke of himself as representing "the Queen "of England and of India," has not ceased to command respect. The Prince of Wales could not have had greater reverence paid to him if he had been styled son of the Empress of India ; and, in the case in which some obscure and malignant journalists supposed that there existed an intention to put a slight on His Royal Highness, Sir Salar Jung and the Government of India have vied with one another in the earnestness of their assurances that the Nizam's Government cordially recognizes the Queen as the Paramount Sovereign of India. It appeared, then, to us from the first injudicious to give all India a new political problem to think and talk over, and at last to solve by coming to the conclusion that the English Government intended definitively to fix the status of natives of India as inferior in rank to that of natural born subjects of the Queen of England. Still, the enthusiasm excited at home by the remarkable success of the Prince's visit would probably have carried the Bill through Parliament easily enough, in spite of the opposition for which Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster have already given the signal. The Conservatives would have grumbled and said that this was the result of having a Premier who was not an Englishman ; but they would have voted with Mr. Disraeli as they have so often done before.

The matter, however, wears a different aspect, now it is known that a chief object of the Titles' Bill is to put an end to some squabbles about precedence among the ladies of the Royal Family, by raising the Queen of England to the level of the Emperor of Russia. Since the Duke of Edinburgh married the Emperor's daughter, all sorts of stories have been current about the claim put forward by the Duchess to precedence over the Queen's daughters. We believe that it is a mistake to suppose the Duchess ever wanted to take precedence of the Princess of Wales ; but she has insisted on having the second place at Court, above the Queen's own daughters, by virtue of being both an "Imperial Highness" and the wife of the Queen's second son. We cannot but think that on the latter ground Her Majesty ought to have given way, and that, as a matter of right as well as courtesy, the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh should take rank along with her husband. But Her Majesty is said to have been stubborn in her refusal to make any concession ; and we may thus account for the absence of the Duchess of Edinburgh from the ceremony of the opening of Parliament, at which she would have been compelled to stand below the Princesses Louise and Beatrice. Mr. Disraeli's intention seems to be to strengthen the Queen's hands by means of his new Bill, which will entitle the Queen's daughters, we presume, to be called "Imperial" instead of "Royal" Highnesses. But it is a poor compliment to India to make use of her for such a purpose ; and we doubt if a very strong feeling indeed will not be expressed at home against the Bill. It will be said that the Queen, having nothing else to do, might at least manage her own household, and that it is not consistent with the dignity of England to confer new titles on Her Majesty in order to give her the gratification of triumphing over the Duke of Edinburgh's Imperial father-in-law. Such questions of etiquette, it will be urged, should have been arranged before the marriage took place ; the matter is really one of taste rather than of right, and ought not to have been treated as if it were an affair of national importance ; and, in any case, the Queen's daughters are just as good now in point of rank as if they had Continental titles given them. Indeed, considering how greatly the popularity of the Queen has of late years been on the wane, we shall not be surprised if Mr. Disraeli finds it expedient to withdraw the Bill.

WE publish in another column some correspondence relating to the abolition of the Carting Agency on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The first part of this correspondence is from a few native merchants on behalf of the late Carting Agent, and is addressed to General Kennedy, the railway officials and to the Chamber of Commerce. The second part is the reply of the Chamber of Commerce to the letter General Kennedy wrote when forwarding for the consideration of the Chamber the memorials addressed to him in the interests of the late Carting Agent. In this letter General Kennedy asked the Chamber to give their opinion on the abolition of the Carting Agency on the B. B. & C. I. R., and this opinion—emphatically denouncing the whole system—the Chamber have expressed without reserve in the letter we publish to-day. Mr. Gordon has gone over the different points in the discussion so fully that it will be needless here to do more than refer to them ; but we may remind our readers that the reasons so repeatedly adduced in these columns for the abolition of the Carting Agency on both our lines of railway have been again adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, and their soundness is not only attested by this the latest letter of the Chamber on the subject, but also by the success which has followed the abolition of this remarkable monopoly on the G. I. P. Railway. But it is extremely surprising, after the practical illustration of the advantages secured to consignees by the abolition of the Carting Agency on the G. I. P. Railway, that the ludicrous system should show any signs of vitality after its abolition on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been so emphatically insisted on by the Government and carried out since the commencement of this year. The monopoly, however, has paid the fortunate men who have managed to get the contracts for many years past so remarkably well that the last of them may well look back upon the piles of rupees, which he can no longer accumulate, with feelings of intense dissatisfaction. The desire to have one more struggle for the precious metal is no doubt prompted by the well known approbation with which the highest officials of the Baroda Railway regard the late Carting Agency, and which would embolden a less timid man than the adventurous Parsee who held the last contract with that railway to try what effect "a memorial "of the undermentioned native merchants of "Bombay" would have upon the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. This memorial and three others, addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, the Agent in Bombay of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Secretary of the Company in London, are linked together by a letter to General Kennedy in which the *Bombay Gazette* is besprinkled with mud. But notwithstanding the positive assertions in that particular letter, we believe that the majority of the signatures to the memorial are those of moonims, muccadums or borers who have no real interest in the matter. The number of cotton bales against each name is clearly no evidence at all, and the fact is borne on the face of the whole business that a bold attempt is being made to recover a monopoly which has at last been acknowledged to be so and has been consequently abolished.

The Government of India have very strongly expressed their disapproval of any rules or regulations that the railway authorities may introduce, which tend in any way to promote any thing like a monopoly in the carriage or removal of goods, thereby interfering with the increase of the traffic on the lines of railway ; and the Bombay Government in abolishing the Carting Agency on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the end of last year have carried out the wishes of the Government of India ; so that it is quite impossible that any reversal of this policy can be permitted now, more especially as the request to do so comes not from those who are most deeply interested but from the late Carting Agent whom we may pardon for trying hard to get back the splendid gains of former years. He will probably find that his business is not substantial and more likely to endure under the healthy competition of free trade than under the fitful changes in the terms of his contract from Re. 1-8 to 12 annas per ton for goods removed ; and he will doubtless, in a short time, wonder, as ourselves and the mercantile community have done ever since the abolition of the monopoly, how such a bubble could last so long as it did without collapsing. The B. B. and C. I. Railway has still to carry out the intentions of the Government by allowing the public the full sum of 12 annas per ton paid to the Carting Agent under contract. The Company allows only 8 annas of that sum, retaining 4 annas, to which it has no just claim. When this final act of justice has been done the last remnant of the Carting Agency will have disappeared, and no one will ever dream of asking for its restoration.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY: THE NECESSITY OF STRENGTHENING THE PREVENTIVE POWERS OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg permission to intrude on your space with a few observations having reference to the article in your impression of the 24th instant, and the present somewhat startling epidemic of small-pox in Bombay. My remarks must *perforce* come somewhat late, but I am led to presume the vital importance of the subject to which they allude will not render them less acceptable on that account. Before, however, going any further, I may premise that in addressing you I have no intention of trenching on the proper duties of those in whose hands is placed the onus of meeting emergencies like the present. I am well aware you do them but common justice in testifying to their full competence to cope with such emergencies ; and am fully confident that every energy will be strained to the utmost to attain efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people now stricken by the not by any means least vicious of our zymotic pests. My object in coming forward has other aims ; and if excuse be required to warrant my appearance, I think I may find it in the vital interest of the subject, as well as some considerable experience on my own part of the prevention which altogether precludes the possibility of such epidemics, and to which the old saw gives the palm before any cure. In the face of epidemics like the present, nothing can equal the activity and energy brought to bear on all sides to reduce them, and no exertions are spared till such time as the danger is ridded over. But when that time arrives, when the epidemic has glutted itself with victims and passes away too often because no more are left, the public interest and excitement wanes, and things are left to pursue the old let-well-alone course. I fear those old lines having reference to the bent of his Sable Majesty's mind when well and when ill are but too applicable to communities. They are ready to do and to submit to anything while an epidemic lasts, but the moment it disappears the wind changes, and as distance lessens the appearance of the danger it comes not to look so formidable after all. Now, I would beg to submit that these spasmodic fits of energy on the one hand and periodic calls for sacrifices on the other are quite unnecessary, and might be altogether done away with by the adoption of a precaution than the application of which nothing is more simple. Taking time by the fore-lock, so to speak, would completely obviate any necessity for these sudden outbursts of energy and expense, and would in the long-run be not alone a pecuniary saving, but also a saving of human life, the sacrifice of which, as it now pertains, falls little short of scandalous. The only way to do this is to raise to a maximum the preventive capabilities of the Vaccination Department, and until such be done—and done with a will—you will always run the risk of outbreaks like the present. It is by strenuously insisting on the general use of this preventive measure that the authorities at home have brought matters to such a pitch that, according to the *Lancet* last to hand, but one case of small-pox came to light, in a middle aged woman, during the past seven months in what is called "Greater" London, covering an area of 700 square miles and containing four and a quarter millions of people. What is done in London might be done here and with much greater ease. But two things are wanted for the doing—viz., a little additional expenditure to perfect the Vaccination Department, and a Bill to enforce the universal acceptance of their operations within the limits of the Municipal boundary. The first of these seems easy enough, as it would be only forestalling the periodic expenditure the Municipality have to undergo in relieving the sufferers when outbreaks appear. But the second—and without it the first would be simply money thrown away—presents more difficulties, in consequence of the disfavour with which any suggestions regarding it are received. Why this should be the case is more than I can really define ; but I imagine it may in some way be the result of allowing more weight than they deserve to attach to the utterances of would-be very weighty people. "May engender opposition," "may make the operation distasteful," are but two among the many threadbare platitudes I have heard regarding this subject, from people of little experience amongst us, and yet who are in their philanthropic anxiety more *natively* sensitive than the natives themselves. Of course, there will be opposition to such a measure, as there will be to every Bill, no matter for what purpose introduced, and by whom ; and if we have to wait till such opposition no longer exists we shall no longer require such a Bill, for then the millennium will have come. Beyond the sustentious utterances above referred to, together with probably an allusion to existing prejudices, I have never heard an argument worthy the name by people who would oppose compulsory vaccination. They will admit at once that its introduction would produce an incalculable amount of good, and preserve an untold quantity of human life now a prey to small-pox. Such people never think of doing good for good's sake ; the accruing popularity is always an important factor in their calculations ; and if a word or two with all the assumption of profound wisdom may "rear" for the latter, what boots it who lives or dies ? Now, I think no more plain answer to all this "opposition" and "prejudice" could be given than the action of the Bombay Association some five or six years ago when a compulsory Vaccination Bill for the city was under consideration. They agreed as to the popularity of the measure, and if my memory serves me right, expressed some strong opinions as to the good likely to result from it. A further and a still more convincing argument may be had from the number who yearly of their own free will submit to be vaccinated. The published figures for the year 1874-75 show that in Bombay city nearly 15,000 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated, so that the compulsion which will make the proceeding perfect has already been anticipated by eight-tenths of those interested or likely to be called upon to fulfil the devoirs demanded by such a Bill. I am not by any means prepared to assert that the wishes of a majority should always prevail when opposed to a minority however small. But where the ultimate good is so manifest, and human life becomes the point contended, a very liberal reading should be given to such principles, and the action that matured reasoning and general common sense dictates should, I think, be insisted on. Here there is manifestly a willing desire for protection by an overwhelming majority, and I think a clear case made out why the minority should not be left any further a prey to their own ignorance and prejudice. It is notorious that the officers of the Vaccination Department have over and over again asserted that the *voluntary* system has reached almost its limits in Bombay, and that without compulsion they cannot guarantee the city against epidemic invasion ; and in the face of such assertions I would beg to submit it is somewhat hard to imply even that the present outbreak may have had its fuel through lack of efficient vaccination. The officers of the Department are not singular in maintaining that thorough efficiency cannot be attained till compulsion makes the acceptance of the prophylactic general. The same opinions are held by many officers of standing and experience in the country, whose duties have brought them in contact with the prevailing wants ; and I have again and again heard it asserted by officers of note in the administration, whose experience has extended over a quarter of a century, if not more, that vaccination will never prove effectual in dislodging small-pox till it is made compulsory, and that this is only a matter of time. I may, I think, well ask if any time can be more opportune than the present, when small-pox in all its loathsomeness is rife and the people by their voluntary action show themselves ripe for the imposition of the measure ? I will not trouble you with any details as regards the means which might very economically be adopted for the strengthening of the Vaccination Department in your city. The Health Officer and Local Superintendent of Vaccination are quite as capable as I am in not more so, of working out such details ; and if the Municipal Commission but place the wherewithall at their disposal and obtain for them full powers to carry on their operations, I have little doubt that you will be so well fortified within in the course of a very short time that you may defy small-pox invasion from without. I do not know what the present means are you oppose to this invasion, or how you treat the invaders ; but this I do know—and with some certainty—that the Kolis, Burdaris, and Mussulmans who run in and out of your harbour at all hours of the day and night in their dirty little craft, are a most small-pox begetting race, and there are few trips these craft make either inward or outward bound without plenty of small-pox contagion on board. Leaving this, however, I may sum up with the remark that it is not by the adoption of any special measures, no matter how *special* they may be, or the display of active energies and laudable sacrifices when small-pox epidemics are prevailing, that good is alone to be done. It is rather to be done with more effect in preventing their appearance at all, and you yourself have very ably pointed out the simple means by which this end may be attained. With enforced vaccination, not *ipse* and *sera* but actively and perennially—if you will permit the expression without considering it a vague one intended to clothe my pretentions to knowledge—carried out, there seems no reason to doubt that the immunity enjoyed by small communities may be also enjoyed by large ones. In many of the registration districts in Ireland small-pox is now almost unknown ; and it is a well-known fact that no single case of small-pox occurred amongst the attendants of the London Small-Pox Hospital for the past 30 years, notwithstanding that thousands of cases of the disease in its worst phases have passed in the time through that institution. These are the results of enforced vaccination, and only apply the means and you may have similar ones in Bombay.—Yours &c. T. C.

29th February.

A MORAL TO THE TALE OF SOME DUCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just a line in reply to your Oomrawuttee friend's though one scarcely, I fear, affording the sympathy for which he appeals so pitcously to everybody—no matter who. It would be superfluous to call your attention here to so well-known a fact as that of every story having two sides, more especially as it is not the striking point in your friend's interesting narrative of his Amerced ducks. As the leading writer has said, "As the husband is, the wife is." Now, I am sorry to say, the idea forcibly suggested itself that perhaps herein lies the solution to Mr. [illegible] unsuspecting credulity, otherwise it would be difficult [illegible] accepting the story, precisely as it is told, to Rod[illegible] at all. At any rate it would be clear to all that [illegible] at contact with a "worse half," one, for instance, [illegible] thoughts and actions were narrow and unreasonable, who allowed temper or selfishness or avarice to rule his [illegible]actions,—with such a nature, I say—still quoting from the same couplet—there would be [illegible] down."

If, moral then is this—[illegible] outwards look at home first, and restrain, [illegible] possible, from [illegible] your wives, since by taking the [illegible] action likely to fall upon yourselves.—Yours, &c.,

LUPININ.

March 2.

THE STORY OF A FROG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible] GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly insert the following anecdote, illustrative of the ignorance of the [illegible]ans, for the amusement of your readers :—

Once on a time two Arabs [illegible] travelling on their camels. When they [illegible] to a small pool, both on a sudden [illegible] a dead half-dried frog. After looking [illegible] at the frog alternately in mute [illegible]tonishment for some time, struck dumb with wonder [illegible] at the sight. One of them at length [illegible] breaking the spell of breathless silence and thus addressed his fellow-traveller : "Look, friend, what a wonderful animal this [illegible] the frog is what they call the elephant."

"No," returned the [illegible] "this is not the Indian elephant, I am sure [illegible] the wild boar of Arabia."

After making some [illegible] for a long time as to what the animal was, [illegible] to any conclusion, they [illegible] to take it with them to [illegible] country they were going to. On their arrival at a certain town [illegible] they met a number of the Khan from [illegible] way. Seeing the animal which [illegible] they had with them, they [illegible] to purchase it. The sons of [illegible] ran to their father, and [illegible] the animal which they had [illegible] their father, who, on seeing [illegible] at once declared it to be a [illegible] Delphant. [illegible]

[illegible] FANCY [illegible]ERIES, BOWS AND CRAVATS in Silks and [illegible]tions, Silk Gauze and Cambric made up and ready for [illegible] every variety, constantly on hand, a very large assortment of [illegible]nces fashionable styles at Watson & Co.'s, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER AND KHELAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The two able letters on Khelat affairs, recently published by you from correspondents of apparently diametrically opposite views, are valuable at the present time as throwing much light on the action of the Supreme Government, and as showing precisely the opposite points of view from which Khelat affairs are regarded by the officers on the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

The Navy Estimates for 1876-77 give a total of £11,250,000 against £10,750,000 in 1875-76, showing an increase of £500,000.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton gave notice of a motion to-morrow for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the effect of the fall in silver on Exchange on India.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a better feeling but not much business. Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been depressed.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 108¾.
Bar Silver ..... 52⅜.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes....£10,750,000....Dec. £250,000
Bills Discounted....£21,000,000....Inc. £1,562,500
Bullion .....£23,250,000....Inc. £187,500

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3RD MARCH, 7-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE Burmese Embassy to China, which left Bhamo just before Mr. Margary was murdered, left Pekin on their return journey, on the 18th of November, and would be in Yunnan about the same time as Mr. Grosvenor's Mission.

THE Prince of Wales will, we hear, dine with the Governor next Saturday evening at Malabar Point instead of Parell, as he wishes to see the house and to have only a small party at dinner. On Sunday, the 12th inst., His Royal Highness will probably dine with Admiral Macdonald, on board the Undaunted.

THE Lahore paper of Tuesday last says that the Revd. Canon Duckworth is still seriously ill. It is stated that the fever with which he has been troubled has begun to show typhoid symptoms. Mr. Duckworth has been moved to Dr. Penny's, the Civil Surgeon, so as to be immediately under the medical care, under which we hope he will soon recover.

A CHESS Club is being started at Calcutta, in connection with the Dalhousie Institute, any member of which will be eligible as a member of the Chess Club, on payment of a small entrance fee which will be devoted for chessmen and boards. The meetings of the club will take place twice a week, from 1st March to 30th November, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.

THE Beecher case still crops up occasionally. A telegram from New York, dated February 6th, to the *Daily News* is as follows :—"Mr. Henry C. Bowen being summoned before the Committee of Plymouth Church on a charge of slandering Mr. Beecher, publishes a letter arraigning that gentleman as an adulterer, a perjurer, and a hypocrite. He states that years before the Tilton affair various members of the Church had informed him confidentially of Mr. Beecher having violated the sanctity of domestic life. Mr. Bowen refuses to give names, but offers to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal."

THE Secunderabad paper gives the following about Sir Salar Jung :—"Strange news reaches us from the city. It is said that H. E. Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., who, it is well known, is or rather was, of the *Razvee* sect of Mahomedans, has been led to the conviction that the doctrines of this sect are erroneous, and that in consequence he has turned *Sioonee* in which belief he has been confirmed by a good many learned Doctors. The change was made about a week ago, and the glad tidings were speedily conveyed from man to man all through the city, and great was the rejoicing thereat among the people who are mostly Soonees. It has added immensely to his popularity, and has made H. E. quite a favourite."

WE read that the section of the Punjab Northern State Railway between Wuzeerabad and Jhelum may now be said to be almost completed. The first engine was on Monday last run right through from Wuzeerabad to Naorungabad. There is every probability of this section of the line being opened for traffic by the beginning of April. This will enable the traveller to Murree to proceed by railway to the Gujerat bank of the Jhelum river. Some few months delay must necessarily take place before the trains can run into the town of Jhelum, owing to the bridge being unfinished, but every effort is being made to bring this important work to completion, and if the work progresses as satisfactorily as it has been doing recently, there is every prospect of this bridge being opened by the 1st September next.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* reports the following history of a coffee estate in difficulty :—"A printed circular has been sent to us, which, allowing the facts therein to be correctly stated, presents a very hard case. The owner of an estate in Wynaad obtains advances from a Madras House of Agency. In 1870 the debt due by the estate to the agents is said to be Rs. 32,000. In that year the agents took over the management of the estate, with the object of reimbursing themselves. Instead of clearing off the debt, the estate becomes more and more involved, and in 1874 the agents file a suit against the owner for Rs. 1,31,000, and this amount had increased in 1875 to 1,44,000. The suit was decided in the Calicut Court against the owner, who now seeks the aid of his brother planters, to carry his case, we presume, in appeal to the High Court. In the circular before us the owner states that when the property was handed over to the agents it was worth Rs. 2,74,000, that for the four years previous to his handing over the estate it produced an average crop of 90 tons per annum; but that under the agents' management in the four succeeding years the crop only averaged 38 tons."

MR. CARPENTER, the *Pioneer* states, was riding a fine Arab which has been in his possession for some time, in the luckless Kamptee Hunt Steeplechase. The start had been delayed for some time by the fractiousness of one of the horses at the post, and when all got off, the setting sun, right in their eyes, was casting long shadows towards them. Mr Carpenter at once took the lead, cleared the first jump safely, and as he neared the second, pulled his horse together as the obstacle was a mud wall 3 feet 9 inches high. The shadow thrown from it on the take off side was so great that the horse did not see the jump till he was close on to it. In taking it he struck the top with his fetlocks, hard, and then fell straight on his

[illegible] the murder of a large [illegible]. We read [illegible] Tuesday last [illegible]may, a Kurumbar for life, for his [illegible]t Kotagherry, died [illegible] on Thursday last, [illegible]victs on the "Recla- [illegible] the prison he was [illegible]riday morning. The [illegible] that carried him off [illegible]re are suspicions of [illegible] examination has been [illegible]n learn, with no defi- [illegible] that Kurumbers are [illegible]tural powers, and are [illegible]mpass the death of those [illegible]t be taken into account. [illegible]reasonable conclusion [illegible] evil reputation the [illegible]quired a consummate [illegible]isons, and it is not [illegible]ave poisoned him- [illegible]picked on the [illegible]g hours. In [illegible] the case that [illegible] Kotagherry [illegible]th the awful [illegible] the people [illegible]he following [illegible]ith the case, [illegible]e ring-leaders, [illegible] arrested at [illegible]tables, who

[illegible] with [illegible] Seshira

on 27 June, 2017

against the resolutions, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; and whereas, pending the consideration and enactment by the Governor General in Council of a law conferring such power, it is expedient to confer the same by an Ordinance under section twenty-three of the Indian Councils Act:

In exercise of the power vested in him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—
(a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or
(b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or
(c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or
(d) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public, the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place, and any person on whom such copy is served and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

THE Provincial Budget of the Bombay Government for the year 1876-77 shows that the estimated receipts amount to Rs. 1,09,61,073 and the estimated expenditure to Rs. 1,15,66,416 showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 6,05,343. This excess arises from the extra grant to the Public Works Department of 6½ lacs. This sum is taken from the balance of 13 lacs remaining at the close of the year 1875-76, and will have the effect of reducing the estimated balance at the close of the year 1876-77 to the total of Rs. 6,95,000. The Imperial allotment for the coming year is Rs. 98,34,500 or Rs. 40,500 more than for the past year. A noticeable feature in the budget is the expenditure on account of police, which, notwithstanding that it includes the grant of Rs. 90,000 to the Bombay Municipality, is Rs. 1,44,153 less than for the previous year. This is explained by the statement that certain nominal adjustments on account of pay to the Railway police and additional police supplied to Municipalities which appeared in last year's accounts are omitted for the year 1876-77. From those figures, however, there is nothing to show that the Government will not be able to pay Rs. 90,000 regularly every year to the Bombay Municipality towards the expenses of the police force. The sum of Rs. 10,890 is saved under the head of office rent, rates and taxes, the greater portion of which is owing to a reduction in the Municipal Water rate.

WRITING about the offensive play at the Great National Theatre at Calcutta, to suppress which the Viceroy has just issued an "ordinance," part of which we publish to-day, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—"The proceedings of the actors in the Great National Theatre have recently attracted some attention. The Great National Theatre is a place in which Bengali plays are from time to time acted, and a very objectionable, not to say scandalous farce, entitled *Gajadananda and the Prince* has during the last week or so formed part of the programme. The object of this piece is to ridicule and vilify a respectable native gentleman who, when the Prince of Wales was in Calcutta, introduced some native ladies to His Royal Highness, and was in consequence virulently abused by some of his fellow-countrymen. The liberties which have been taken with public characters in the representation, remind one of the *Happy Land* which was put on the stage in a small London Theatre in order to ridicule the Gladstonian Government, and ultimately was visited with the censure of the Lord Chamberlain. But it is said that the Bengali farce not only deals with male public characters, but also represents some English ladies in a very odious and contemptible light. The Lord Chamberlain of Calcutta, whose office is probably filled by the Commissioner of Police, has felt it his duty to interfere, and some of the objectionable allusions have been suppressed, to the great indignation of the audience who found the play as it originally stood admirably adapted to their taste. It is generally the best policy to leave matters of this kind unnoticed, but in this case the authorities were bound to take some steps."

AT the Judicial Committee in London on the 5th Feb. judgment was given in an appeal "The Mayor of Lyons *v.* The Advocate General of Bengal and others," in which an important question was raised as to a very large sum left by General Martin, who rose from being a private soldier to the rank of General in India, where he died in 1801 with about £900,000. He left by [illegible] sums to Lyons (of which place he was [illegible] and to Calcutta and Lucknow, which [illegible] paid. Sums were left for Calcutta and [illegible], and to imprisoned debtors, and also [illegible]viduals who had been well in gaol. In India, by operation of law, the objects had failed, and a large sum had accumulated, which fell into the residuary property. Considerable litigation had taken place as to the application of the bequests in the will. The city of Lyons prayed to participate in the large sums that had accrued on account of the objects of the testator's charity having failed in the places mentioned in India, and the question was argued before the Judicial Committee whether the city of Lyons were not to share as residuary legatees in the large property. The case was argued by Mr. Cowie, Q. C., and Mr. Hemming, Q. C., for Lyons as appellants from a decision of the High Court and by Mr. Cotton, Q. C., and Mr. Macnaghten, for the respondents who represented the other charitable institutions. The object of the testator was to perpetuate his name in Calcutta, Lucknow, and Lyons, and he left large sums to each for charitable purposes. The question was whether the principle of *cypres* prevailed to exclude Lyons. Sir Montagu Smith, in giving judgment, narrated the facts, and then applied the law. Their Lordships held that the High Court was correct in excluding the City of Lyons from the particular charities in India, and the appeal would be dismissed with costs.

THE following remarks in a letter to the commanding officers throughout the Army express the views of the Duke of Cambridge on the subjects of discipline and insubordination :—

Sir,—The attention of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having been called to the prevalence of acts of insubordination, committed chiefly by very young soldiers, I have it in command to request that the subject may be seriously considered by all officers commanding corps in your district. It appears to His Royal Highness that in many instances young soldiers of good character have been tried by court-martial for this crime who might with greater advantage to the service, have been dealt with summarily by their commanding officer. In dealing with cases of insubordination, it is essential to take into careful consideration the circumstances under which they were committed, and to discriminate between those committed under aggravation from those done deliberately. The former are frequently the result of a hot and hasty temper, the latter spring from confirmed wilfulness and bad spirit. A soldier in the first year or two of his service has not always been able to shake himself free from the effects of his early training in civil life, and frequently does not realize the consequences attendant upon acts of insubordination in the Army. His Royal Highness is of opinion that in many instances the want of tact and proper manner on the part of non-commissioned officers gives rise to these acts of violence on the part of young soldiers, who are frequently very sorry for their conduct when they have had time to reflect. In cases where commanding officers [illegible] insubordination is attributable to the [illegible] Highness considers that a serious [illegible] to a slight punishment,) and [illegible] officer concerned. [illegible]ret for him in the case. Command- [illegible]ith their non-com- [illegible]em the necessity [illegible] soldiers, [illegible]manner in [illegible]perienced [illegible] prone to [illegible]non-com- [illegible]t with by [illegible]ding his [illegible]does not [illegible]-com- [illegible]e by [illegible]his [illegible]tal [illegible]yal [illegible]ro- [illegible]ally [illegible]ding [illegible]ONG,

"HER MAJESTY'S TITLES BILL."

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay
May stop a hole to keep the wind away."—*Shak.*

In such like way this marv'llous land,
Whose splendours scarcely know surcease,
Has now become in Legislation's hand,
A patch to mend a Russian fur pelisse.

M.

THE WARORA COLLIERY WORKS AND THE CHANDA COAL AND IRON MINES.

THE Warora Coal Mines have lately undergone official inspection under the eye of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. The chief points of interest connected with these colliery works have been discussed by Mr. Morris and the Chief Engineer, and in a minute on the subject to the Government of India, Mr. Morris gives his opinion of the works and what he thinks their future prospects may be. The iron industry in the Chanda district has also been under consideration with the object of ascertaining how it may be developed, whether by direct Government agency, by companies or associations aided more or less by Government.

The Warora district has undergone much improvement during the last few years, by means of metalled roads and bridges which have been constructed, and as buildings for the European employés, and workshops, machinery and outhouses have been erected, the appearance of the colliery has been materially changed for the better. There are two pits at Warora, but at present the coal has been raised from the galleries connecting the pumping and winding shafts and about 1,200 tons of coal of all kinds have been raised, all of which, with the exception of 50 or 60 tons sent for trial to the G. I. P. Railway has been consumed at the works. An increased yield was expected to be obtained about the middle of February last, when about 14 or 20 working places would be open. The men who work underground are not accustomed to such work and they are all learners, but the "labour question" has cropped up already. The difficulties it presents are chiefly two, the supply of labour and its inefficiency when it is obtained. Labourers, it is found, prefer to work as coolies on the Warora railway works to burrowing underground in the coal mines. The same difficulty occurred on the Mohpani coal mine on the Nerbudda and is likely to continue for some time to come apparently. In this pit the coal cutting machinery comes in very opportunely, and its introduction promises to render the manager of the colliery independent in a great measure of cooly labour, and at the same time use up a considerable quantity of small coal. The prospects, therefore, of the Warora coal mines are, all things considered, promising. The iron industry in the Chanda district is the next subject that Mr. Morris notices. The question in this case is somewhat different from that of coal, for no expense has yet been incurred, no machinery ordered out, nor European labour imported, and consequently the future is unclouded. Companies, however, are anxious to work both iron and coal mines, but the Government is not disposed as far as regards the coal mines to place itself in the position of mere customer of the Company. Having an eye to the cost of maintaining and working railways, and of constructing public works generally, the Government is anxious to have the entire control over the cost of production of both coal and iron, and would therefore not lease both properties to any parties. The plan proposed by Mr. Morris is to retain the Warora coal mines in the hands of the Government and to allow companies to have mining privileges over small tracts of country, and to compete with one another and thus prevent monopoly from arising. But by retaining the coal mines it is thought that it will always be possible for Government to regulate the price of coal and indirectly the price of iron. This plan is ingenious and theoretically sound, but the practical testing thereof may be found to be not quite so flattering. Mr. Ness, the Mining Engineer of the Warora Colliery Division, reports very favourably of both the iron and coal he found. He concludes his report as follows :—"I may again state that the ore is one of the richest in iron known; the coal, although not of fine quality, is nevertheless capable of producing high temperatures and on an open grate yields it readily; it has also, I think, been clearly proved in the trials already made that the coal will not suit the purpose if in any form it is brought into contact with the ore." Under these favourable circumstances Mr. Morris proposes that companies should be invited to work the iron mines in defined tracts, but that such companies should not be permitted to work the coal mines in the same district; that the Government should take a royalty on all manufactured iron, and on all coal not used in manufacturing iron, that leases should be drawn up for a period of 30 years containing conditions as to the amount of iron to be manufactured within a given time; and that provision should be made for Government resuming the lease on its expiration, taking over the buildings and machinery at a valuation. The basis on which Mr. Morris would make terms with companies rests, he says, on the fact that Government have *already* carried its experiments in iron manufacture to a successful issue. Therefore, Mr. Morris, the Government should insist upon the companies agreeing to the condition that the Government "be re-imbursed all the expenditure hitherto incurred in the effort to develop the mineral resources of the tract which have been so long neglected." With a condition of this sort no company would be inclined to entirely agree, for although the Government may have made a profit out of their speculation similar good fortune might not attend the efforts of a company. Another point, too, on which the manager of a company would like to have definite information is as to the mode adopted by the Government in reckoning their profits. Possibly official calculations of profit on iron manufacture may be made by omitting some important item, thus either reducing the profits to a small percentage or sweeping them away altogether. The Government has probably made a profit out of their iron smelting, but if those profits are unassailable more liberal terms should be allowed to adventurous companies. This subject is, however, under the consideration of the Government of India, and whatever may be determined upon the development of the Warora coal and iron mines is pretty sure to be the result.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour in a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Stick Lane, London and export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

VI.—THE HADJEE AT SEA.

IN my last letter I described the general arrangement and condition of the pilgrims on board the steamer in which I made the passage to Jeddah. I shall now give some information as to their manner of living, the arrangements made for cooking, the preservation of cleanliness, &c., beginning with a glance at the cabin passengers, of whom I have not yet spoken.

When the Hadjee dips his hand well down into his purse and pays a price considerably higher than the ordinary first-class fare, he is accommodated with a cabin passage; but let not the reader for a moment suppose that he inhabits the confortably cushioned saloon, or the well-furnished berth, with hand basin, mirror, &c., or that he enjoys the use of a bath-room in which to perform his ablutions. Far from it. He has no doubt the use of the same saloon, and the same berths which you or I would have as first-class passengers in the same ship, but adorned and fitted in a very different manner to what we would naturally expect them to be. In the first place almost everything which could be removed had been taken away, a sensible precaution for cabin fittings like those of the Guy Mannering, are liable to be spoiled by the application of pots and kettles hot from the fire. In the next place, all that could not be removed—the piano, tables, and the cushioned backs to the after-seats, were carefully wound up and bound up in old gunny bags, regardless of expense as well as of appearance. Our cabin passengers consisted of "one Sulliman," nephew of a well-known merchant in Bombay and Poona, who was bent on seeing "Bélate" and was accompanied by his brothers and some servants, all of whom were to return to Bombay after making the hadj and visiting at Medina. Sulliman and I quickly formed friendly relations, which lasted—notwithstanding an untoward incident I have yet to relate—until I parted from him at Mecca. A good English scholar, he was a much better informed man than the great majority of his countrymen who boast of having received an "English education." An Arab Moulvie, an Arab named Besoonnee, and a few Bombay Mussulmans completed the list. Of Besoonnee I may say a word or two here. A native of Mecca, the greater part of his life had been spent in travelling, and he had acquired not only the languages of the countries he visited, but also a knowledge of the characters and customs of the people, and the trade and resources of the towns, &c., which would astonish some of our book-learned geographers. Persian, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustanee, Deccanee and the Somali dialect were all equally familiar to him; a good chessplayer, hospitable and liberal, he had more of 'Pat' than 'Mah'moud' in his nature, and never spoke for three minutes without making a joke, possessed of some small portion of that share of the goods of the world which are mysteriously termed 'means,' he contrived by trading to increase his funds far beyond his immediate wants. The only other person worthy of note who rated as a cabin passenger was Hussein Effendi, the late Turkish Consul in Bombay, who, with his harem, enjoyed the sanctity of the "ladies' cabin" throughout the passage. Except to remark that like a great many of his countrymen (he was a sclav) he was extremely self-satisfied on exceedingly small grounds, kept two strings to his purse—one for himself and the other for every one-else, and never used any but the first; and that he spoke English wretchedly, French badly, Hindustanee incorrectly, Persian imperfectly, Arabic indifferently, and Turkish such as is only heard in the Slavonic provinces, I don't think there was anything else noteworthy about him—barring his *penchants* for ponderous works on difficult points connected with the hadj, or his religion in general. Of our life in the cabin, what need I say? We rose at from four to five o'clock in the morning, performed our ablutions, said our prayers, and about six o'clock took *chota hazri*, consisting of tea, biscuits, sweetmeats and fruits. A lounge on deck or a loll in the cabin, with chitchat and speculation as to the voyage, &c., or a talk with one of the officers, and a smoke or two, passed away the day until ten or eleven, and then breakfast—curry and rice, and various dishes of meat, with bottled sauces, pickles, fruit, and fresh baked bread, brought us close to noon, when the midday prayer and its preceding ablution disposed of half an hour. Another loll and another smoke, and then the afternoon prayer, after that dinner, a *facsimile* bill of fare to that for breakfast—excepting as to fruit and pickles, and then the evening prayer; after which came the time during which the heart of the white-skinned pilgrim rejoiced, for the quarter-deck was then almost deserted by his brother pilgrims, and lying back in a long armed chair, he would smoke his long *chiboque* and listen to long and capital yarns which the Doctor—a Paddy like himself—would spin, the offspring of many a mind and many a land. Often, indeed, twelve o'clock was the hour, which saw us to bed. Sometimes, too, I would wander for'ard among the petty officers, or ascend upon the bridge and keep a watch with the officer in charge, between which expedients I generally managed to compensate myself pretty well at night, for the grave face and pious demeanour I was compelled to wear by day. So much for our life in the cabin.

To return to the deck folk, one want which is very marked on board a pilgrim ship is that of a small space, to be set apart for the purpose of affording such of the poor pilgrims as require it, some slight means of taking exercise. Cribbed, *un*-cabined, and confined as they are day and night, it is no wonder that they soon begin to complain of stiff limbs, aching legs, pains in the arms and bodies; or that on their arrival at Jeddah they are effectually rendered utterly unfit for the tiresome journey across the desert to Mecca. Another want which is greatly felt is the need of a washing place. True, on the Guy Mannering there was such a place but totally inadequate for the purpose, and through any fault of the officers or captain, but simply from the over-crowded state of the ship. Without some due provision for requirements of this sort, how can such a number of people be expected to keep themselves clean, or free from certain impediments to peace, which they generally leave behind them in great force when leaving the ship?

Of the cooking arrangements nothing could be better than that on board. A special galley was erected with a large open fire-place, such as the pilgrims are accustomed to use; and a quantity of wood was served out daily as fuel for their use. None of the pilgrims seemed to have any difficulty about having their food cooked whenever they wanted, except such as had not the necessary cooking utensils, and even they easily procured all they wanted from the others. It is needless to say that water was served out daily to the pilgrims, one and all, and although I asked many of them, they all said that they received quite sufficient for all purposes. I except, of course, those who had no means of storing the water, and who could not consequently receive their full supply.

In the Guy Mannering a tindal and some half a dozen khalasees were engaged and were principally employed among and about the pilgrims, and very rough and ready was the usage they generally bestowed on them; while on the other hand, as far as I could see, the captain, officers and men, to a man, so far from ever using unnecessary force or violence to any of them, always exercised the greatest forbearance, and showed the greatest possible desire to do everything to make them one and all as comfortable as possible: and here I may record my thanks to the captain for many little kindnesses rendered to me on the passage, which went far towards making it a pleasant one for me. To the Doctor I owe the recollection of many jolly hours on the quarterdeck, and to the officers generally my thanks for their uniform courtesy and willingness to serve me in every little particular, thus diminishing very largely the tediums of a passage which was of necessity one of the most tedious I have ever made.

It would be strange if in a ship with nearly a thousand passengers, every day should not bring forth some fresh incident worthy of note, but I shall only cull one or two from the budget which I still remember, as illustrative of the peculiar people with whom I was.

One day while walking up and down on the quarterdeck, Besoonnee came to me and said that he wanted me to interpret for him. I went with him to the Doctor, and there, for full quarter of an hour, I had to describe over and over again the symptoms of asthma, until finally the Doctor dismissed my friend abruptly, telling him at the same time that he would give him some medicine after breakfast. Three, four, or five times during the morning did Besoonnee send for me and then ask me to go to the Doctor and get the medicine; at last I did get it; but it might as well have been thrown over the ship's side, for I afterwards saw it with Besoonnee unopened when we were at Arafat.

Nothing more amusing occurred on board the Guy Mannering than the scenes which would take place in the morning when the decks were being washed. No amount of telling would induce the pilgrims to put away their things, to pile them up or remove them, until the water was just on the top of them, and then there was a rush and a bustle—bales, boxes and bundles, were dragged, hauled and thrown about, out of the way in one place, into the way in another. Then came the boatswain with the hose, with a full stream of water, often breaking in on top of a heavily sleeping party, or lighting in spite of all precautions, on some misguided individual's preparations for a morning *nuttuse* on a small scale, and sweeping away, tea and teacups, tobacco and hookah, all in one grand mess. Shivering, cold and apparently half terrified, the

BURLESQUES.

TO THE EDITORIAL OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree to some extent with "Bachelor's" remarks, and really last night the house presented anything but a cheering aspect as compared with a burlesque night. I can but imagine, however, that Mr. Lewis does not wander about the world with the sole view of providing bachelors with after-dinner amusement in the shape of somewhat scantily attired (though, as "Bachelor" says, charming enough) young ladies.

Mr. Carey in the "Bells" proved himself to be no mean actor, and the audience appeared to relish his rendering of the character, but how does Mr. Lewis like empty benches?

If the young and the careless (in evening dress with black neckties, and large opera glasses at the corners of the Dress Circle) can only be induced to attend the theatre when burlesques are provided, by all means let us have them, and let the decline of the drama be balanced by an ever increasing shortness in the skirts of the lady performers.—Yours, &c.

BENEDICT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a pity your correspondent "Bachelor" could not confine himself to his opinion regarding burlesques as a hint to Mr. Lewis, without touching upon a subject which he is evidently not acquainted with. I refer to the last para of his letter. Now, I happen to know the facts of the case very clearly, and I also have known Mr. Lewis for many years, and several of the companies that he has had, and I am sure that no one who knows Mr. and Mrs. Lewis as well as I do, can say that they have ever treated their artistes but with as much consideration and kindness as they deserved. There is a black sheep in every flock, and actors are not an exception to the rule.

Let me ask "Bachelor" what he would do if any "hot-blooded and impetuous youth" in his employ were to quietly creep up behind him and belabour him on the head with a thick Malacca cane. Would he then try and start a subscription list to send the young man home?

Barton, in a sneaking cowardly way, belabours Mr. Lewis, and then with all the impudence one might expect from such a fellow sues for the full amount of his salary as if he had served faithfully his full term. Mr. Lewis's only alternative was to take out a cross-summons for the passage money which he had paid for Barton from Australia, and which he (Barton) was bound to repay in accordance with the term of his agreement.

If "Bachelor" will call upon you, Sir, kindly give him my address, and if he will give me half an hour's interview I will tell him of a few cases where I have been imposed upon by "hot-blooded impetuous youths," and I daresay Mr. Lewis could do likewise.

There are too many deserving young men going about who are really unfortunate and require assistance, for "Bachelor's" appeal for subscription on behalf of Burton to meet with much response. For my part, I consider Burton richly deserves his fate for his cowardly and unjustifiable conduct.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. A.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust the committee of the Bombay Gymkhana feel thoroughly ashamed of themselves for the miserable exhibition that took place yesterday on the Esplanade and on which you remark in your issue this morning.

These so-called sports were advertised at two days' notice, and to begin at 4 p. m.; they began at 5 p. m. and then all through there was a delightful uncertainty as to "what is going on"! "what has been done"!! and "what is next coming off!!!" Surely *some one* might have thought of a "Korrect card, names of the runners," &c. without fear of overtaxing his energies!! But then I daresay there was hardly time to get one up!! Well I daresay not, but what then about the unfortunates who were plucky enough to enter for the races, for the 100 yards flat, and 120 yards hurdle race especially, and without any time for preparation, and training. I do not suppose many of the committee have ever run 100 yards, so that it may be news to them to hear that a 100 yards spin is a greater strain than a 2 mile race.

Ask any medical man if he thinks it safe for a man to run 100 yards in this country, as it should be run, without some preparation; or ask any man who has run, our "Bombay stag," for instance, and see what they will tell you.

I blame the committee and secretaries very much for giving such inadequate notice, and for the want of management about the whole thing.

A handsome building is springing up in our Pavilion, which is a credit to the builders, and those who started it; there are plenty of members and money, and better still, plenty of men willing to join in sports. What a pity, then, to run the chance of the thing being a failure by such wretched bungling as we witnessed yesterday. There is nothing that brings men closer together in good fellowship than sports, and especially in this country. Does it not often bring back to men's minds many jolly days spent in the old country before our minds became well nigh rusted with rupees (very few of them I fancy) and cotton? Let us then have our sports here as frequently as spare time will allow, but let us have some management, printed cards, time for men to prepare by longer notice being given, and then our sports will be a success, and not such miserable exhibitions as took place yesterday. Giving money from the funds to such performances is plundering, and the sooner this "plundering and blundering" is ended the better it will be for real sport.

March 3. GYMKHANA.

BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAM'S LECTURE.—The presence of all interested is invited at the meeting of B. B. R. A Society to-day at 5-30 p. m. when Professor Monier Williams will give his address with reference to the Indian Institute at Oxford.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A bullock driver, named Bhewa Luximon, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for cruelly torturing his bullock; two other Hindoos were also fined Re. 2 each by the same Magistrate yesterday for a similar offence.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Manockjee Bomonjee, a shop-keeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for committing a breach of the conditions of his liquor license by selling less than a quart bottle of liquor.

THE PLAY OF "JALAM JORE."—To-night at the old Victoria Theatre, the amateurs of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, as will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, give their last performance of the popular play of "Jalam Jore," which has now had a long run under their skilful management.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted thief, named Gopall Itchia, was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having in his possession six pieces of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came possessed with the same.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Suddasew Sewia was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft preferred against him by one Peeramma, woman, in respect of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 182.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Gunput Gopall, was adjudged guilty by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of driving his vehicle in the Candawaddy lane in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring Gopall Govind and one Yemnabai, woman. He was fined Rs. 15.—Another Hindoo, named Tookaram Narayen, for a similar offence of rash and negligent driving, thereby injuring one Peeroo, woman, was fined Rs. 10 yesterday by the same Magistrate.

LECTURE AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday night, the Rev. D. C. Boyd delivered a lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on the somewhat abstract subject of "Utopias." There was a large audience of Europeans and natives, including a number of ladies and all seemed greatly interested and amused by the admirable manner in which Mr. Boyd dealt with his subject. At the close of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Boyd, on the motion of Colonel Ballard, who acted as chairman.

THE INDECENT ASSAULT.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee stands charged with assaulting and using criminal force against the person of Goolbai, girl, with the intent to outrage her modesty. Mr. Winter (of Messrs. Prescot and Winter) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. P. M. Mehta for the defence. The mother of the girl Goolbai was cross-examined by Mr. P. M. [illegible] on behalf of the defence, and the case was [illegible] for further hearing to the 8th instant.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—[illegible] from an advertisement in another co[illegible] of a five-set piece, the members of

[illegible]

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—
Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—The Anniversary services will be held in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, to-morrow forenoon and evening. The Rev. Dr. Thoburn, of Calcutta, will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. J. Gibson Gregson, of Agra, at 6 p.m. Collections will be made at both services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)
SUNDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1876.
Morning service at 11 o'clock.
Psalm 89—15-18. Tune—St. Ann, 139.
Hymn 41. Tune—Winchester, 177.
Hymn 135. Tune—Olivet, 220.
Evening service at 6 o'clock.
(The Lord's Supper.)
Psalm 103—8-13. Tune—London New, 131.
Hymn 189. Tune—Hall, 359.
Par. 35. Tune—Communion, 9.
Par. 60. Tune—French, 94.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Semiramis.
Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend. Chaplain—the Revd. D. J. Mackey, B. A.

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, H. P. LEMESURIER AND D. E. GOSTLING, ESQS.)

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of a case under the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government vs. Wittoba Pandurang, Govind Pandurang, and Gunput Pandurang was resumed before Mr. Justice Bayley and Messrs. LeMesurier and Gostling as assessors under the Act. Government had nominated Mr. LeMesurier as an assessor on their behalf, but in default of the other parties appointing another assessor, Mr. Gostling was nominated by the Court.

Mr. Marriott, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Charles Turner, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for Gunput Pandurang. One of the other two claimants, Wittoba, appeared in person.

Mr. Thomas Philips, a clerk to Bishop Meurin, was called by Wittoba Pandurang and stated that the Bishop had purchased land at Parell for the Roman Catholic Convent there from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, at Rs 1-10-0 per square yard. The purchase had not yet been concluded. The land was particularly required for the Convent.

Venayek Ruttonjee, a clerk in the Public Health Department, stated that, on the 24th August 1875, Wittoba was served with a notice to remove some cadjan huts from his land at Parell, near the DeLisle Road.

Moolchand Ruttonjee, a Mazagon

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itself in immediate opposition to, or in competition
enterprises on which private capital has been
…barked.
In the case before us, the last and most important of these salutary principles has been ruthlessly violated. More than this: Government, it is to be feared, has committed an error very closely resembling a grave breach of faith. Had Government declined to assist the new undertakings set on foot by private capitalists for the improvement of the Bombay harbour foreshore, there would have been little cause for complaint, although the opinion might be held that Government assistance might be bestowed on less deserving objects. Had Government chosen to assume the still less friendly attitude of holding aloof from and refusing to encourage, or even to countenance the undertakings, we should have said that Government was pursuing a policy, the natural effect of which must be to check the spirit of individual enterprise in its first effort at development; that Government, if not actually repressing, was meeting with repelling coldness the rise of a movement which, fostered by no direct subsidy, but by the genial warmth of public recognition, would germinate and spread until the whole country had been quickened into new industrial life. What, then, shall be said of a policy, not only not friendly, but directly hostile to private enterprise,—of a policy which destroys the confidence a sense of perfect freedom from interference can alone inspire. Such a policy every one who has the advancement of the country at heart will unfailingly condemn. In the present case, State assistance was not required—non-interference was. By what principles the policy of Government was guided, we know not, but the course pursued has placed Government in a position of antagonism to private interests. Worse than this still: the interests which Government is now doing its utmost to ruin Government by its own action first helped to create. The facts are shortly these. The Bombay harbour foreshore was originally Government property. In 1864 it was sold to public companies at the inflated prices of that time, Government realizing a large sum by the sale. Most of the companies are still in existence: these are the Mazagon Land Company, the Frere Land Company, and the Colaba Land Company. Two have ceased to exist, viz., the Elphinstone Land Company and the Back Bay Company; the former, because its property has been bought by the Government; the latter, because it failed to carry out the work of reclamation for which it was formed. It is necessary that we should separate in our minds the speculative tendency of the time when the companies rose into being from the legitimate character of the objects for which they were formed. The foreshore then stood in great need of improvement. Government had done little previously to improve it, or to increase the accommodation which it offered to the shipping of the port. Yet, no sooner had the shareholders expended large sums on the reclamations of land, than Government suddenly threw itself into the midst of them with the whole resources of the country at its back; and, by becoming a competitor on such unequal terms, depreciated the value of the shareholders' property, and rendered almost, if not wholly, worthless all the money which they had expended. In such action justification is impossible. The price paid by the shareholders to the Government for the rights and privileges conveyed to them was an extravagant price; but in this the shareholders have no ground for complaint. Government was perfectly entitled to realise as large a sum as it could for the property which it sold; but when the shareholders had risked their money, Government was not justified in entering the field in competition with them. It cannot be supposed the shareholders would have risked their capital or accepted the property, subject to a contingency so damning to their prospects.

Some of the special objects for which the companies were formed, and for which Government sold them the foreshore, were, as shown by the terms of the leases, or deeds of sale, which they respectively hold from Government, the reclamation of land, the construction of bunders, wharves, piers, docks, and warehouses, and the levying of fees on all goods landed on or embarked from, such wharves and bunders. But Government has since determined to turn land reclaimer on its own account. Government has also decided to construct docks of such size as shall secure to itself all the valuable part of the shipping trade of the port. Of what value, then, to the companies will be the rights which they acquired from Government, and for which they paid, of constructing piers, wharves, and docks, and of realizing an income by the revenue therefrom? Generally, the object for which the companies were formed was the attaining to profitable account the land and the rights acquired by purchase from the Government; but Government now offers land at a lower rent than a private competitor could afford to have done, and the existing companies are compelled to submit to unremunerative rates, that they may see their traffic from passing entirely into the hands of Government. It may be that rents have fallen all round in Bombay, but this is only an additional reason why Government by competition should not make matters worse. The action taken by Government has all the appearance of a direct interference with the free right which every subject should enjoy of making the most of his property so long as he does not vex any rights which he may possess to the prejudice of the general public. If those rights are of the nature of a monopoly, then it would be better that they should be a Government monopoly, which might be used for the benefit of the public, as nearly as this might be done without loss to the State. Here we find neither the one thing nor the other, but a very unequal contest between Government and private capitalists.

Government carries on the competition through the medium of the Port Trust—its own creation. Against the competitive purpose of an institution like the Port Trust nothing can be said. But to expend it, but the Trust was established for a double purpose. So far as it was established for the conservation of the trade and improvement of the port of Bombay, the purpose was good; but in so far as the Trust was set up to act as a buffer between Government and the interests affected by the action of Government, the purpose was bad. The plea that the Government acted, and that the Port Trust is now acting, for the benefit of general interests of the trade of Bombay, may be a good plea with which to dazzle the eyes of the public; but to flaunt in the face of the companies which own the remainder of the foreshore acquired by them from Government, it is a very indifferent plea and one very difficult to defend. General interests it is admitted, should outweigh all others; but there would be an end to all security of property and to all good faith were this doctrine to be carried to such a length as would lead to the repudiation and repression of all individual rights. It cannot be said that the companies have failed to fulfil the objects for which the foreshore, together with certain rights attaching to it, were conveyed to them, for they have steadily been pursuing those objects; and there is no reason to suppose that, left to themselves, they would not successfully supply the trade of Bombay with all the facilities of which immediately it was in need. If the companies had in reality failed to carry out the objects for which the land was sold to them, Government might have been justified in demanding the whole or a part; but in no case would not have been justified, even then, in coming into competition with the companies when their fortunes had reached their lowest ebb, and thereby rendering an unsuccessful enterprise still less successful. For clearness sake, the position may be stated as follows:—Government sells land, for which it receives a high price, to A, B and C, for certain specified objects, from the pursuit of which A, B and C, expect to derive an income. A, B and C have not been long in possession when Government buys back B's property, sits down between A and C, and straightway proceeds to enter into competition with them in the pursuit of the identical objects for which Government sold them the land. A and C have expended large sums of money in furtherance of the objects referred to, but have not had time to reap the full return of their outlay. The Government undertakings are on a grander scale than A and C can afford, and will supersede the use of the smaller undertakings of A and C. As a consequence, the money expended by A and C has become mostly, if not altogether, lost. Query:—Has Government acted an honourable part by A and C? Was not part of the consideration for which A and C paid, the improvement in the value of their property which would result from the works to be erected on it; and has not the improvement, which would have taken place with only ordinary competition to contend against, been checked in its growth by the larger works of Government, and by the greater attractions which Government can afford to offer?

Regarding the legal status of the companies, however, we do not hazard an opinion; whether a claim would lie against Government for diminishing by its colossal undertakings the value of the consideration for which they paid, is a question for the lawyers to decide. It is presumed Government is prepared to meet such a claim, should it be preferred. It would be interesting to know what has become of the purchase-money received by Government for the foreshore. Has it disappeared in some budget deficit, or was it capitalized for the future improvement of the port of Bombay or other similar object of public utility in Bombay or elsewhere? The question before us has a wider interest than for the foreshore companies alone. If the example of their fate is such as may quench the last remaining spark of enterprise in the city of Bombay, it is also sure to make its depressing influence felt in other parts of India besides. Professions of a cherished desire to promote the material advancement of the country by the encouragement of local effort, are all very well; but profession and practice should go hand in hand. The example on which it has been our unpleasant duty to comment is more likely to paralyze than promote. We wish we could have recorded of those to whom must be traced the responsibility of that example a more intelligent appreciation of the principles on which rest the foundations of a nation's progress and a nation's wealth.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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TARIFF PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED and LOWER RATES GIVEN where PRECAUTIONS have been taken against FIRE.

MILLS, GIN FACTORIES and all property insured at LOWER RATES than by any other Office.

An Indian RESERVE FUND being created by payment of half-all premiums into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	2,000,000
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For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

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Fire Premiums for 1873	£ 76,925
Do. 1872	£300,690
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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; moderate Bonus also covered.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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30	45 12	35 15	26 3	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR PURELY-HOLDING IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE HIGHER NETT PREMIUMS.

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A European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 each quarter, will be able to pay a quarterly premium of Rs. 100 to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.
He also assures life to pay up all his Premiums (Rs. 1,200) and will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has provided for his family ONE THOUSAND RUPEES to be paid to his heirs, executors or assigns, free from all claims of any description whatever.
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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which ceases after a given number of years.

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and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
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